

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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No. 41

Re-election of Rossi And Murphy's Success Features of Election

By the overwhelming vote of 96,665 to 59,129 for his nearest competitor, Mayor Angelo J. Rossi was re-elected at the municipal election on Tuesday last, after an exciting and sometimes acrimonious campaign. Redfern Mason, candidate of the so-called "United Labor" party, polled 14,267 votes; Harry L. Todd, former postmaster, 7829, and Edward Rainey 5957.

The total vote cast was 185,568, which was considerably higher than pre-election estimates. The excellent weather and the heated contests for mayor and sheriff were responsible for the heavy vote.

TO THE people of San Francisco I express my profound appreciation for the confidence which you have today expressed for me and my administration, and with your continued co-operation the pledges which I have made for the betterment of San Francisco will be fulfilled.—Mayor Rossi.

Daniel C. Murphy defeated W. J. Fitzgerald for sheriff by the tremendous vote of 91,869 to 59,541, testifying to the popularity of the Union Labor party candidate.

For district attorney, Matthew Brady, the incumbent, walked away from his opponents, with a majority of more than 50,000 over the two other candidates.

For assessor, Russell L. Wolden snowed under his opponent, Franklin K. Spencer, and for judge of Municipal Court No. 2, the only department in which there was a contest, Judge Joseph M. Golden was an easy victor.

A gratifying feature of the election was the interest displayed in the confirmation of Mayor Rossi's nominee for member of the Board of Education, William F. Benedict. A total vote of 116,081 was cast, of which the vote for confirmation was 81,272.

For supervisor, with six to be elected, Alfred Roncovieri received the top vote of 87,436, with Warren Shannon, Fred W. Meyer, Jesse C. Colman, Arthur M. Brown, Jr., and Dewey Mead following in the order named. The features of the voting were the defeat of Andrew J. Gallagher, incumbent, and the substantial vote cast for Stephen Malatesta. Four of the successful candidates—Roncovieri, Shannon, Meyer and Mead—were on the Union Labor ticket.

The detailed unofficial vote was as follows:

Mayor—Angelo J. Rossi, 96,655; Adolph Uhl,

MY NATIVE CITY has been kind to me tonight. The friends of many years have given me a task to do and evidenced their belief in my ability to do it. That belief is more precious to me than anything in the world. It has made me very happy. I intend to prove during my incumbency that this faith in me is justified. I wish to thank everyone who aided in my election, and especially the newspapers which gave their aid and their constant encouragement.—Dan Murphy.

59,129; Redfern Mason, 14,267; Harry L. Todd, 7829; Edward Rainey, 5957. Total vote, 185,568.

Supervisors—Alfred Roncovieri, 87,436; Warren Shannon, 82,014; Fred W. Meyer, 70,090; Jesse C. Colman, 68,891; Arthur M. Brown, Jr., 61,789; Dewey Mead, 59,197; Andrew J. Gallagher, 57,650; Stephen Malatesta, 50,200; David F. Supple, 48,791; Frank B. Lorigan, 45,034; Wesley McKenzie, 38,022; Edward J. Willig, 31,965; Norman H. Elkington, 31,962; Julian A. Pardini, 24,637; George Reade, 23,117; John C. Berendsen, 15,737; Jo Mendel, 12,426; Jim Tracy, 11,635; Tanna Alex, 10,113; Edward H. Hurlbut, 8700; Evan E. Wattles, 8612.

District Attorney—Matthew Brady, 91,869; Waldo F. Postel, 35,166; John G. Reisner, 35,009. Member Board of Education—Yes, 81,272; no, 34,809.

Sheriff—Daniel C. Murphy, 98,426; W. J. Fitzgerald, 59,541.

Assessor—Russell L. Wolden, 118,114; Franklin K. Spencer, 13,157.

Judge of Municipal Court No. 2—Joseph M. Golden, 102,904; George R. Andersen, 37,673.

ON THE whole, labor is well pleased with the results of the election. It is a victory not only for the majority of the candidates on the Labor ticket, but for the responsible labor element in San Francisco.

The vote given the Labor ticket is a vote of confidence for labor. We thank the thousands who have supported labor in this campaign, and are happy to turn over to the San Francisco public officials whom labor has guaranteed.—Edward D. Vandeleur.

TO DISCUSS THIRD PARTY

Governor Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota, Farmer-Labor, says he has accepted an invitation to address a convention of the American Commonwealth Federation in New York, November 15. The meeting, according to Albert Bingham, editor, will be a gathering of liberals to discuss the needs of a third party. Liberal leaders of the entire country will attend, Bingham advised Olson.

President Tells Them

In a series of conferences with industrial magnates last week President Roosevelt told these gentlemen some facts which organized labor has been reciting for two years, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington. Briefly, the President declared:

That industrial output is about 90 per cent of what it was five years ago; that employment in producing this output is only 82 per cent of what it was five years ago, and that the payrolls of the workers now employed in industry are barely 74 per cent of their size five years ago.

In other words, while production in industry is only 10 per cent behind that of 1930, employment has dropped 18 per cent and wages 26 per cent. Organized labor has been saying substantially the same thing since recovery began.

The great need, President Roosevelt indicated to his visitors, is to have private industry step up employment and wages to the levels already reached by production. If this were done, he intimated, the federal relief problem would be well on the road to solve itself.

A. F. of L. Convention Reviewed by Delegate Of S. F. Labor Council

A voluminous report of the proceedings of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Atlantic City, N. J., commencing on October 7, last, will be laid before the San Francisco Labor Council tonight by Clarence H. King of the Musicians' Union, who represented the Council at the gathering.

It is a careful and painstaking review of the work of the convention, with the highlights of the proceedings brought out as they appealed to the delegate.

Most of the matter in the report already has appeared in the columns of the Labor Clarion, and therefore is familiar to the delegates of the Council. But the report will serve as a careful record of one of the most important conventions of the Federation.

The subject of communism is dealt with at length by Delegate King, who quotes a resolution by Delegate Ernst of the California State Federation of Labor as follows:

To Purge Unions of Communists

"Resolved, That it would be highly desirable if central labor councils in the State of California would declare that they are the judges of their own membership and refuse to seat delegates-elect of proven membership from the Communist party or active supporters of that party and its program, and to exclude already seated delegates of the same qualifications, and that the delegate-elect from this Federation to the American Federation of Labor convention be instructed to seek the approval of the American Federation of Labor for such action by central labor councils; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor convention declare that it would be highly desirable if national and international unions would adopt a policy for their local unions along the same lines."

The resolutions committee approved "the general purpose of the resolutions."

The delegate details the activities of communists in the endeavor to disrupt trade unions, and quotes at length from the report of the executive council on the subject, and also quotes from a report of Matthew Woll on fascism and Hitlerism in Europe.

Victims of European Dictators

A national drive is being made by the Federation in behalf of unfortunate trade unionists who are being exiled from Germany and Italy, supplementing the Labor Chest, which already has collected and disbursed several thousand dollars for the benefit of the victims of the European dictatorships.

The report also details some of the more important actions of the convention briefly.

The conclusion of Delegate King's report is as follows:

"In conclusion it has been my privilege to at-

(Continued on Page Three)

New Shipping Order Protested by Unions

On October 17, 1935, the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation issued Division of Operations Order No. 125, which promulgated wages and working rules for licensed officers on vessels of the Merchant Fleet Corporation, effective November 1, 1935.

According to E. B. O'Grady, secretary and business manager of the Masters, Mates and Pilots, Local No. 90, this order was issued without regard for those principles of collective bargaining which are part of the law of the land, and represents a distinct step backward in wages and working conditions for the licensed deck personnel.

"It is obvious," said O'Grady, "that Division of Operations Order No. 125 will have no other effect than to break down the working conditions which have been established for licensed deck officers through the efforts of the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America."

Under the present agreement the officers are required to work but eight hours a day, while under the new rules of the Shipping Board the men might be required to work at any time within each twenty-four-hour period, and would not be permitted time off in any port where the vessel might call.

Another provision is to the effect that mates are required to stay aboard ship while in port during the day and also would be required to remain aboard as watchmen during the night without extra compensation or without equivalent time off.

Various other provisions of the order are objected to by the Masters, Mates and Pilots, and it is declared that the licensed personnel or their representatives were not consulted before it was issued.

Realizing the menace of the order to the Ameri-

can merchant marine and to the officers manning the ships, which was to have gone into effect November 1, the Masters, Mates and Pilots protested its going into effect until a full and complete hearing could be held, with the result that the order has been held in abeyance. The San Francisco Labor Council joined in the protest, and strong resolutions on the subject have been forwarded to Washington.

One Administration Recommended For Higher Education by Sproul

A co-ordinated state-wide program for all the state's institutions of higher education was recommended yesterday by Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, addressing the annual meeting of the State Chamber of Commerce in Los Angeles. He warned that if the present policy, or lack of it, continues, it is only a question of time when a combination of personal and local community ambitions and political interests will throw the whole program of higher education into turmoil, and jeopardize the program of the elementary and secondary schools as well.

The president of the State University pointed out that he followed, in making this recommendation, the advice of the commission appointed by the Carnegie Foundation, which was selected by the governor of California to outline a policy of higher education in the state.

Union Longshoremen Protest Use of E.R.A. Men on Dock Work

In behalf of the New Bedford, Mass., local of the International Longshoremen's Association, Daniel J. Donovan of Boston, an international vice-president of the I. L. A., has protested to Washington against the use of E.R.A. workers in unloading a steamer at a New Bedford dock recently. Donovan says the men were obtained through the United States Employment Service.

When the steamer docked Donovan led a delegation from the local to the pier to interview Captain L. Roberts of the New Bedford Stevedore Corporation. However, a squad of police made its appearance and barred the way for the union delegation and a request for an interview with the head of the New Bedford Stevedore Corporation was refused. The police kept all but the non-union longshoremen and officials of the stevedoring firm off the dock. About fifty men were used in the unloading work.

Donovan immediately wired his protest to the E.R.A. headquarters in Washington. He said the lockout might result in shipping at the ports of Boston and New York being affected.

Buy union label goods each day and keep the chiselers away.

Hugh Johnson Warns Against "Chiselers"

Bidding good-bye to official life, General Hugh S. Johnson, former head of the N.R.A., has taken to the stump to warn the country that the way must be worked out to control "chiselers" if this nation is to escape a dangerous crisis.

In a speech in New York Johnson declared that there is "dormant" power in the Constitution through which the federal government can do the job without an amendment. He insisted that the purpose of the authors of that document has been perverted and added:

"Somewhere along the line the right of states to protection against each other from unfair trade practices which degrade labor and living conditions and cause unemployment has been lost."

The only reason this country has not seen bloodshed, the fiery ex-cavalryman declared, "is because it's put to sleep by the dole."

Declaring that the "twin evils of unemployment and degradation of labor must be solved—or else—," Johnson propounded these questions:

"What can New York do to protect her industry and labor against the destruction of a Connecticut sweatshop?"

"What can Illinois do to regain her markets for bituminous coal and steam power in neighboring states, or even in her own counties, against mines in Kentucky so close that one can see the tipples across the Ohio River?"

"What can Michigan do when the products of Alabama foundries destroy her stove industry on the basis of cheap labor?"

The answer, Johnson said, is: "Nothing; the states are powerless."

DEATH OF S. J. KILCOYNE

S. J. Kilcoyne, active in the labor movement for many years as a delegate to the Metal Trades Council and the Building Trades Council, died in St. Mary's Hospital on Monday last and the funeral was held yesterday, with interment at Holy Cross Cemetery. Kilcoyne was active in Shipyard Laborers' Union No. 15599, as organizer and secretary, and in United Laborers' Union No. 1, with which the shipyard workers later amalgamated. He was employed in Golden Gate Park for some years.

REVERT TO SIX-DAY WEEK

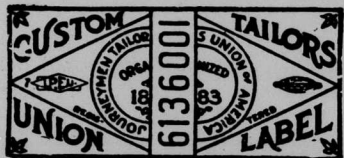
Well in the forefront of the major dailies of the United States to take advantage of the disappearance of the N.R.A. and its attendant amenities are the "Sun" and the "Evening Sun," Baltimore, according to word reaching the "Guild Reporter." They have just abolished the five-day week. In its place the six-day, forty-hour-week has been installed. Waiting for one week to follow the example of its neighbor, the Baltimore "News-Post" (Hearst publication) also instituted a six-day schedule, with, it is said, a forty-eight-hour week.

To Bar Penniless Itinerants From Florida's Sunshine Belt

As the federal government assured temporary continuance of county transient aid, Florida barred her winter sunshine to moneyless visitors from other states, says a dispatch from Miami.

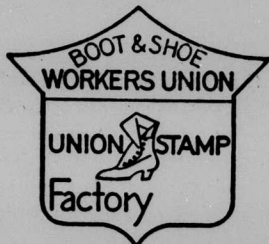
Patrol of seven highways has begun. Officers were instructed by Governor Dave Sholtz to halt the annual stream of "undesirables." Tramps and hitch-hikers, professional and otherwise, were to be turned at the borders. Transients apparently without money and definite promise of jobs were to be refused admission to Florida.

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Producers in Hurry To Accept Coal Code

As acceptances of the bituminous coal code were received at the rate of about 200 a day from bituminous producers, a second legal attack was launched on the Guffey coal act by the Carter Coal Company, which asked the District of Columbia Supreme Court to grant both temporary and permanent injunctions to restrain officers of the concern from complying with the new law, says a Washington dispatch.

The National Bituminous Coal Commission announced October 28 that more than 1500 producers had already accepted the coal code under the Guffey act. It was expected that acceptances for the whole country will exceed 15,000.

Arguing for an injunction before Justice Adkins of the District Court, William Whitney, attorney for the president of the coal concern, declared the law was confiscatory and unconstitutional. Payment of the 15 per cent tax imposed on non-code members would force the Carter Coal Company into bankruptcy, he charged.

Whitney compared operation of the Guffey act to federal regulation attempted under the N.R.A., which the United States Supreme Court held unconstitutional.

NO SCARCITY OF SKILLED LABOR

There is no shortage of skilled labor, the American Federation of Labor executive council says. "The industrial centers contain an army of highly skilled mechanics who are unemployed and many are on relief," the council said in its annual report.

TO "PURGE" RELIEF ROLLS

County relief directors throughout California have been ordered by State Relief Administrator Frank Y. McLaughlin to purge the direct relief rolls of all able-bodied persons who refuse employment on W.P.A. or other federal works projects. Steps to transfer several thousand men from the relief rolls into seasonal employment were taken several weeks ago. The state's \$222,000,000 federal works program is gaining headway rapidly, McLaughlin said.

Boeing's Seattle Airplane Plant Agrees to Drop Company Union

The National Labor Relations Board has announced the settlement of a dispute in the Seattle plant of the Boeing Airplane Company. Workers who are members of Aeronautical Mechanics' Lodge No. 751 had protested to Charles W. Hope, labor board regional director at Seattle, against the promotion of an employee organization known as the Works Council. The company has agreed to meet the wishes of the mechanics' lodge, and the protest has been withdrawn. The Boeing Company manufactures airplanes for the United Air Lines.

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WINDOW CLEANERS STRIKE

Window cleaners in Manhattan, New York, are on strike for a minimum wage of \$43 a week and the more general use of safety appliances. The strike was called by Window Cleaners' Union, Local 2, and may spread to 2000 cleaners employed in Manhattan borough.

Delegate King's Report

(Continued from Page One)

tend seven national conventions of the American Federation of Musicians, and I can assure you all that this has been the most educational convention I ever attended. In my trip to the East I visited Washington and visited the shrines of Lincoln, Washington and Woodrow Wilson. These men built well for the safety and security of our country and people. It was also my privilege to view the original Declaration of Independence; also the original manuscripts of Lincoln and Washington. These great men and documents are the great foundations upon which this country stands. Any citizen of this country should be happy with the liberties he is guaranteed and liberties which no fascism or dictatorship of Europe concedes to the people of those countries.

"In Washington I visited the new United States Supreme Court building, on the cornice of which are inscribed four words, as follows: 'Equal Justice Under Law.' I immediately reacted and know that all citizens that labor are entitled to this justice, and I also reacted to the fact that under our Constitution we as a people, and we as labor, have a right to change the Constitution if it fails to serve the purpose of equal justice.

"The convention referred to the executive council for fullest opportunity to study and report all important questions involved in a proposition to amend the United States Constitution, in order to draft an amendment to protect labor's rights and benefits, and have the same submitted to Congress for adoption.

"The day is not far distant when the working people, through the A. F. of L., will in an amendment to the Constitution of the United States sharply define the rights and aims of labor, so that no United States Supreme Court can misinterpret them to the detriment and discouragement of labor aims.

"I cannot help but say that from Chicago to Boston and from Detroit to the sea is the great industrial East; and as you leave Chicago west you come into the great agricultural West. As I reached the Ferry building I felt that we lived in a city highly organized along the lines of the American Federation of Labor, and with common sense and constructive effort organized labor of San Francisco has nothing to fear.

"Let us all as a part of the labor movement use our heads and brains in a constructive manner and silence the tongues of those who would disrupt us."

Pay Rates Increased As Result of Strike

As the result of an agreement between the local Fur Workers' Union and one of the larger shops, it was announced last week that the strike which began seven weeks ago for improved working conditions, higher wages and shorter hours has been settled.

With the signing of this agreement the wholesale fur industry is now 100 per cent union and the retail shops 90 per cent. Union representatives report that two retail firms yet remain outside the fold, but it was expected that these would be signed up within a few days.

Under the agreement the workers will receive an average increase of 15 per cent in wages in cutting, operating, finishing, nailing and glazing branches of the trade, with scales ranging from \$25 to \$60 a week, according to ability and experience. It also sets up a thirty-five-hour week, compared to work periods ranging up to forty-eight hours per week in some shops.

Union officials reported that since the strike started the membership of the union has been raised from slightly over 200 to 400.

MEXICO PREPARES TO BOYCOTT ITALY

The Mexican government is prepared to forbid purchases of goods from Italy and the stoppage to Italy of key Mexican products. Both houses of Congress have granted President Cardenas extraordinary powers to issue the decrees, says a Mexico City dispatch. The foreign office said the government would issue decrees imposing on Italy the arms embargo and the financial boycott already decided upon.

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Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1935

Observance of Labor Agreements

In reaffirming its position declaring it to be the imperative duty of trade union members to comply implicitly with the terms of labor agreements the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor took a position the correctness and justice of which cannot be successfully disputed, says the A. F. of L. News Service.

Collective bargaining is a fundamental principle of the trade union movement. An agreement negotiated by representatives of the workers and the employers fixing for a definite period wage rates, hours of labor and work conditions is a contract whose terms it is the paramount obligation of both groups to carry out.

In some instances trade unionists who are parties to a labor contract overlook its clear meaning and their duty in connection with it. When they see an injustice imposed by employers on employees in other trades or in a branch of their own trade, these trades unionists occasionally manifest a tendency to support the victimized workers with a sympathetic strike despite the fact that the employers involved have not violated any provisions of their contract with the union members who desire to assist their fellow workers. The desire is commendable, but it should be motivated without doing violence to the solemn agreement regarding their own wages, hours and work conditions which the representatives of these union workers have negotiated and which the workers themselves have accepted.

The extreme importance of trade unionists faithfully observing labor contracts was emphasized by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the recent convention of the Federation. The council said:

"The American Federation of Labor is committed to the principle of collective bargaining and the observance of wage agreements. When contracts are finally negotiated between the representatives of employers and of employees it becomes the duty, in fact the obligation, of all parties to signed agreements to comply with said agreements, to carry them out and to maintain them inviolate. The executive council is, therefore, but emphasizing and repeating the traditional policy of the American Federation of Labor when it urges its members everywhere to religiously observe all wage agreements negotiated, accepted and signed. These represent solemn covenants that cannot be disregarded and violated without sacrificing reputation, standing and honor."

In order to mobilize an integrated movement to bring about 100 per cent compliance with labor agreements the council called upon "the officers and representatives of all national and international unions to require their members to adhere

to and observe all contracts negotiated through collective bargaining and all agreements signed and sealed by their chosen representatives," and urged "all city central bodies and state federations of labor to co-operate fully in the enforcement of wage agreements."

The council also declared it was its opinion "that the membership of unions who disregard agreements and who violate them without cause or justification should be disciplined in a proper and practical way and should be required to obey and observe all agreements entered into," and said it regarded "this matter as of great importance and sincerely recommends that all affiliated organizations give it special consideration and attention."

The A. F. of L. convention unanimously adopted the recommendations of the executive council, and thus implemented a movement for the more complete observance of the terms of labor agreements negotiated by collective bargaining.

Coercing "a Free Press"

All the world knows, and especially that portion of it represented by the San Francisco Bay area, that our much-vaunted freedom of the press is almost non-existent. The people of this country know that in questions involving the relations between capital and labor the policies of a lamentably large number of newspapers are dictated by the business office. No matter how strong the disposition may be to deal fairly and impartially with industrial problems, the fact that it may entail the loss of business often is a determining factor in dictating that news and editorial policies shall favor the business and industrial side rather than that of the worker.

And so the element of surprise was entirely lacking last Sunday when the San Francisco "Chronicle" announced that an attempt had been made by the great shipping interests of San Francisco to coerce that newspaper into coloring its news of the very delicate waterfront situation to suit the demands of the powerful and wealthy ship-owners.

It is unusual for a newspaper to refuse to respond to such pressure, as it might mean the very existence of the publication itself. The business and industrial alliances of the ship-owners are such as might awe even the most independent of editors.

Commendable indeed is the manly and independent answer of the "Chronicle" to this dastardly attempt to influence its editorial course, which in part is as follows:

"The 'Chronicle' does not and will not support the aims or the methods of the more radical leadership among the waterfront workers. But what this radical element does and says will be reported as news, and when the 'Chronicle' takes an editorial position on any local, national or international controversy it will insist upon publishing its honest point of view, and not some other point of view suggested by threat of economic pressure, political pressure or any other kind of pressure."

Harry Bridges, president of the local Longshoremen's Union, is quoted as saying:

"The I. L. A. welcomes and applauds the stand of the 'Chronicle' in this matter. The I. L. A. also welcomes and invites a thorough and impartial investigation by the general public of the whole situation on the waterfront to prove that the oft-repeated statements of the I. L. A. and marine unions are true, i. e., that the shipowners and waterfront employers are the ones determined to foment strife on the San Francisco waterfront, and not the unions."

Laws are like cobwebs, which may catch small flies, but let wasps and hornets break through.—Jonathan Swift.

Congratulations, Mr. Mayor

The overwhelming vote given to Mayor Angelo J. Rossi in last Tuesday's election is a splendid indorsement of his administration during the last four years. With an energetic campaign waged by his opponents, it is a striking tribute to his conscientious and patriotic efforts to give San Francisco a clean and businesslike city government when it is learned that he received the largest plurality ever accorded a candidate for that office.

The Labor Clarion extends to the mayor its felicitations, and bespeaks for him another four years of success in his important office.

Labor will feel especial pride in the tremendous vote given to Daniel C. Murphy for sheriff. One of the most widely known men in the labor movement of California, with a record of service to his fellow citizens excelled by none, Dan Murphy may be confidently expected to administer his important office in a manner reflecting credit upon his supporters and with the interest of the whole people at heart.

The result of the 1935 municipal election is gratifying to the organized workers of the city.

Mimeographed "Newspaper" Pest

Publication of mimeographed "newspapers" designed to bring discredit upon trade union officials and workers is not confined to San Francisco, it appears. As in this city, San Diego is cursed with this cowardly brand of "journalism," essayed by anonymous individuals who announce themselves as a "group of members of the A. F. of L." Of course this is but a poorly disguised method of the communists in carrying on their campaign of "boring from within" the unions. That they should be able to mislead any real union men seems incredible. "Members of the American Federation of Labor" have no need for anonymity.

The publication of one of these scurrilous sheets in San Diego has drawn from the editor of the "Labor Leader" of that city the following mild rebuke:

"Brother Joe K. Buck of the Letter Carriers writes this week rather disparagingly of 'a little rag called the 'Trade Union News', which for the past few months has vilified in its mimeo pages a number of local union men of years' standing in the movement, and has done so repeatedly, under the name of 'a group of members of the A. F. of L.' Certainly they do not sign their names, nor the addresses of issuance. And if you ask any one of them he will tell you he knows nothing whatever about it. They stick their yellow heads in the sand entirely oblivious of the fact that their yellow backs are plainly visible. They say they are fighting 'reactionaries'; and to them a reactionary is anyone who has been in the labor movement for from ten to fifty years."

"The 'Labor-Leader' and its editor have come in for their fault-finding on a number of occasions. Of course we were terribly hurt at their criticism of the management for publishing such a poor paper, but when we looked over the dirty little rag which is their ideal of what a labor paper should be we realized the 'Labor Leader' wasn't so very much worse and so cast worry to the winds."

"But this affair does not end here. The dirty work these fellows do is having the effect apparently intended by the doers, engendering suspicion among would-be brothers and co-operators. We are too likely to blame their actions upon some who may be innocent of the charge, and this prevents the whole-hearted co-operation which is so necessary at this time."

"Labor is organized for the definite purpose of fighting for better conditions for the whole working class. Those bent upon throwing monkey wrenches into the machine will soon be told that the proper place for would-be union breakers is out with the strike-breakers whom they most resemble."

How to Grow High Wages

By N. D. ALPER

Review: Beginning Production

Early in this series of articles we said that "Human wants are unlimited"; that unemployment is unnatural and man-made. We said and now repeat, "Every human activity in the business of making a living has its beginning and end in the wants and desires of man." In the last analysis it was pointed out that consumers give jobs and labor employs labor. All so-called employers are in reality but agents of employment performing a useful and necessary job in assembling proper quantities of land, labor and capital for purposes of producing wealth and services.

Briefly we may summarize four important and essential definitions to the understanding of "How to Grow High Wages." Wealth is "all material things produced by human labor having exchange value." Land is "all the material universe outside of man and his products." Labor refers to "all human exertion, mental or physical, directed towards the production of wealth." By capital we mean "that part of wealth used in the production of more wealth." All readers who have followed these articles should now be able to classify all material things which are land—to know what articles are wealth only, and which are wealth and capital. And at no time should labor be confused with the others.

It might be well to mention a few items which, contrary to what appears to be popular and political opinion, is neither wealth nor capital. Bank bills, bonds, mortgages, notes, etc., are no more to be thought of as wealth or capital than a picture of a house is to be mistaken for the house itself. They merely represent the ownership of the wealth. A man who has saved \$2000 and borrows \$2000 of the savings of others, if he owns a lot, can build a \$4000 house. Many people would add to the \$4000 worth of house the \$2000 mortgage which represents the borrowed \$2000, and which is accounted for once in the house itself, and thus say there is \$6000 total wealth. If law-makers and tax gatherers insist that there is \$6000 in wealth to be taxed, who is being fooled and who pays? Thus a nation's wealth is not the total sum of its stocks, bonds, bank deposits, etc., but is the sum of the actual, real, tangible products of labor.

People are amazed, confused and lost in wonderment when they think of the present highly organized manner in which we produce wealth. The ancient man had all the basic wants of the modern man. Wanting light, they used the pine torch, while we use the electric light; wanting to go places and move things, they used the donkey, whereas we use the train and airplane; wanting messages delivered, they used runners, while we use the wire and radio. If we keep in mind the purpose of our activities the changes do not seem so radical. Tossing one ball in the air or juggling six involves the same principles. Men study so they can follow simple principles in physics, in building machines and productive processes. Involved in all seemingly complicated problems of economic production are simple economic principles.

One of the most important natural developments in the economic history of man is what is known in economics as the "division of labor." Man found that wants could be satisfied with least effort if the total work to be done was split up into natural and convenient parts. In the old days where one man, or at the most a few men, killed the animal, prepared the hide and made the complete shoe, hundreds of factories and hundreds of men and women in one factory co-operate in the production of a pair of shoes today. The result is a vast increase in the production of shoes per man-hour of labor. The same principles are at

work in the meat business, the building of houses, and in all modern production. Large factories make only heels for shoes, others sacks, some auto parts, etc. Thus we deal in small parts of a complete product as we do in the complete products themselves.

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Next week: Production Continued: Distribution Begins

CAMPAIGN ON INDUSTRIAL HAZARDS

The United States Department of Labor plans to conduct a vigorous campaign against the menace of industrial accidents and diseases, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins declared this week in announcing the appointment of Dr. Alice Hamilton of the Harvard Medical School as an adviser on technical problems in connection with the prevention of industrial diseases of men and women wage earners. "The most liberal of our compensation laws only partially substitute for lost wages, so that industrial injuries and diseases always bear down heavily upon the unfortunate victims," Secretary Perkins said.

NEW JERSEY REPEALS SALES TAX

In one of the shortest sessions on record, less than seven hours, both houses of the New Jersey state legislature passed the bill repealing the 2 per cent sales tax and passed the measure on to Governor Harold G. Hoffman for signature. The governor signed the measure which nullified the tax in red ink and with two pens.

Labor and Art

Any creative work in which skill of eye and hand is as important as it is in painting, sculpture and the other visual arts depends to a great degree on craftsmanship, a characteristic that brings artist and artisan very close together. In fact, during many periods of art history the distinction between the two was scarcely made. The artist was a laborer with a special task and special skills, who thought of himself and was considered as one of the workers. For example, the artist of the Middle Ages contracted to paint a given subject, using a stipulated amount of gold and the precious blue pigment according to the specifications of his client, much as any skilled workman today might engage to do a job. Even as late as the seventeenth century such a recognized master painter as Nicholas Poussin charged for his landscapes according to their area and the number of figures included.

In our time the artist has been able again to function as a workman, a laborer on a daily wage with a definite task. In Mexico, from 1922, the Syndicate of Technical Workers, Painters and Sculptors worked by the day to decorate with appropriate monumental frescoes the public buildings of the country. Great painters like Diego Rivera worked with their pupils on the same basis as the masons and their assistants to bring the walls to completion. The movement resulted in murals that today are an important tourist attraction of Mexico and in a school of art of immense vitality and strength. The current exhibition of Mexican painting at the San Francisco Museum of Art, in the Civic Center, is proof of the importance of the Syndicate's work as a national expression.

More recently under the government art projects in this country, of which a number have been carried out in schools and other public buildings of the Bay region, American artists have had similar opportunities.

G. L. McCANN MORLEY,
Curator San Francisco Museum of Art,
Civic Center, San Francisco.

Comment and Criticism

L. L. N. S.

When you buy a suit of clothes what do you do? You look for the union label, of course.

When you buy a hat, or a pair of shoes, what do you do? You look for the union label, of course.

When you send a telegram, what do you do? You go to the Postal Telegraph Company, of course. You know it gives the union a free and fair chance and it doesn't have any company union and never has had one and won't tolerate one.

When you hire a building trades mechanic what do you do? You make sure that he's a union man and you maybe ask to see his card.

You go down the line for union goods and for union services, don't you?

And if you don't know where to get them you write to the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor Building, Washington—and what happens then?

* * *

What happens then is that Secretary-Treasurer "Dick" Ornburn writes you right away quick and tells you what's what and where you can get it.

This business of buying union-made goods and asking for union services is giving the union haters the jitters and if we just keep it up the union haters will be more jittery than they are now. And that will be very good for unions.

* * *

When you buy a cigar or a cigarette, do you buy a non-union cigar or cigarette? Do you patronize the "big four" cigarette companies that spend millions for magazine and radio ballyhoo, in which they tell you that if you smoke their non-union stuff you'll be full of vim and vigger and rosy-cheeked and pop-eyed and everything?

Not on your life you don't.

You go and get yourself a union-made cigar, or a pack of union-made cigarettes, that come out of fine factories that use the purest of tobacco and where union men and women have their honest "say" with the bosses because they are union men and because the bosses want them to have their "say" like real men and women.

And if you're just finding out about this, you hustle around and find out about what the brands are and then you get to telling everybody about them, because they are union-made and because they are good as well.

There isn't a union-hating outfit in the country that can't be made to yell and squawk and squeal if union men refuse to buy their stuff and if they say so right out loud.

Nobody can put anybody in jail for buying union-made products!

But you can put the union haters in hot water by doing it.

* * *

This seems to be in the nature of a homily about the union label, with a good deal about cigarettes. Well, Winston-Salem pours out its millions in profits to the union haters, while workers live in miserable two-room shacks that have never seen paint and that seldom see even enough food. And that alone ought to make any union man mad enough to see his duty and do it.

After all, the label is the visible mark of unionism and decency. It is put on goods so that they can be identified. It is a mark of economic morality and of excellence. Its absence is a mark of something else.

Reward labor's friends and punish labor's enemies. Buy union and be union.

Wife (reading)—It says here that they have found a sheep in the Himalaya Mountains that can run forty miles an hour. Hubby—Well, it would take a lamb like that to follow Mary nowadays.—Ex.

Longshoremen's Strike Viewed by Professor

ROBERT C. FRANCIS

Ph. D. Labor Economics, University of California

New Orleans is a quaint old city where innumerable strange and interesting things are encountered. The most interesting to me at present is the longshoremen's strike, which sets forth many problems which are typical of this "most southern of southern" towns.

For those of us who were reared in places such as San Francisco it is difficult to picture so much negro labor as is used here. These men act in every capacity—as foremen, winch drivers, overside men, truckers and hold men, and they do their work in a facile manner. Practically none of them is taking part in the present trouble and they feel doubtful of its being a success.

Regular longshoremen, white and colored, who are working, have confidence in the International Longshoremen's Association, as an organization. The men who are doing picket duty, with the exception of a handful of regular longshoremen, are people who worked for one barge line and longshoremen who quit work a few years ago when things were slack and who have been on the E.R.A. The latter group picks up a few days a month on E.R.A. and remains on the picket line the remainder of the time.

Justifiable Demands of Strikers

The men who are working feel, however, that the demands of the strikers are justifiable. The increase of 10 cents an hour, i. e., 85 cents per hour rather than 75 cents, and in some cases less for general cargo, and the abolition of the practice of standing by without pay while on the job, in addition to working conditions, are all sane requests. Nevertheless, so many strange things have happened to the longshoremen that they have become very skeptical of the whole affair.

Two organizations of longshoremen are recognized by the Steamship Owners' Association—a white and a colored one. Both are in liquid condition and pay sick and death benefits. Both are

listed as locals of the I. L. A. in the 1934 directory of that organization.

Through some machination on the part of the present strikers, although they had paid their per capita tax to the I. L. A., the two organizations were restrained by the courts from becoming active as members of the national organization. To them, the present workers, there is no strike.

Strike Breakers Are "Old-Timers"

At 6 o'clock in the morning, as one approaches the foot of Canal street (where the boats are loaded and unloaded) he sees the same sight one may see along the Embarcadero between 7 o'clock and 8 o'clock any week-day morning—approximately 3000 men congregated, waiting to be hired. There are some new men there who have been attracted in the hope of making a few dollars during the trouble. The greater portion, however, are men who have worked on the river front from two to forty years. In other words, few new men are working. Those working are almost all "old-timers" who know their business.

Most of the casualties that have occurred have not happened while the men were at work. They have happened on Saturday nights and Sundays during brawls among the men away from the docks. No one of the strikers has been allowed to come within two or three blocks of the docks. It is impossible to picket all of the docks because the ships are tied up alongside of the wharves rather than in slips, as is done in San Francisco. During the present trouble the men are taken to work in trucks and tugs under police protection.

New Orleans Labor Backward

In my opinion the crux of the whole matter is that organized labor in New Orleans is not nearly developed to the degree that it is in San Francisco. As a conservative estimate I would say that it is at least fifty years behind. In certain articles last year in the Labor Clarion I attempted to point out the position of the longshoremen in San Francisco, and I tried to show the good that the I. L. A. could do. Now I am attempting to give readers of the Labor Clarion a true picture of the situation here.

There is only one more point I wish to make. That is this: No matter which way the strike goes, the same men will do the work. If the I. L. A. wins, the longshoremen now working will take out cards and they will be employed by stevedores for whom they have been working. It narrows down to the fact that the bosses have certain men upon whom they depend, and no matter which organization is in control these men work.

As a result of the stopping of work in other Gulf ports, New Orleans has received a great increase in business. Much of this she will keep. This is the type of warfare that does not do the laborer much good.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 29, 1935.

Money of Taxpayers Used for Joyrides

State officials and employees who operate state-owned automobiles and use airplanes for pleasure trips at state expense are due for a severe jolt.

Governor Merriam has announced that some months ago he instructed A. E. Stockburger, director of finance, to conduct an investigation concerning this practice, which costs the taxpayers huge sums of money each year. During the past few years the number of state-owned automobiles has been constantly increasing.

The finance head so far has unearthed some startling disclosures. It was given out that at a recent major college football game in the East Bay region some 167 cars sporting exempt license plates were parked at the stadium. Wives of state employees have actually used state cars for shopping tours and theater trips.

Information given out at the capitol indicates that joy-riding in state cars costs the taxpayers several hundred thousand dollars each year. It is in an effort to stamp out this useless waste that Stockburger conducted the survey.

The California Highway Patrol has been notified to co-operate with the department of finance in correcting this abuse.

The governor let it be known that he will hereafter put a stop to unnecessary airplane travel by officials and employees at state expense. New regulations and rules respecting such travel are being formulated and will soon be announced.

Stockburger stated that each month approximately 100 new automobiles are being purchased by the various departments. Under the new system several employees will be deprived of the use of automobiles, and these cars will be reassigned where new equipment has been requested. In this manner California taxpayers will benefit in annual savings of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

ARCHBISHOP HANNA'S RETIREMENT

In his monthly report to the governor's Council Timothy Reardon, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, has the following tribute to Archbishop Hanna: "This brief summary of the month's work would not be complete without expressing my personal regret at the loss of the services of his excellency, Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, from the Commission of Immigration and Housing. His excellency's work on this commission was outstanding, progressive and humane, and his resignation takes from the commission one of its most valuable assets. While we must accept this physical separation, yet his fine contributions to the work of the commission will always carry on for the best interests of those whom he served."

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Details of Agreement In Automobile Trade

Members of the Auto Mechanics' Union, recently on strike for improved conditions in their industry, are gratified at the terms of the award which followed the conclusion of the strike, and which were incorporated in the agreement signed by James W. McAlister for the Motor Car Dealers' Association and George Castleman, business agent of the Auto Mechanics' Union.

An official of the union, in a communication to the Labor Clarion, recounts the deplorable conditions which prevailed in the industry under the pernicious piece system, which, starting some years ago with a ratio of 60 per cent to the employee and 40 per cent to the employer, was reduced to a 50-50, and finally to a 60-40 basis, and in many cases to a basis of 70 per cent to the employer and 30 to the employee.

"Men were compelled to report each day and sit around waiting for a job of work to come in, and many days they would not do a single job," he reports, and "vouchers for as low as 10 cents (not dollars) for a week's work" were not unknown. Continuing, he says:

"The Auto Mechanics' Union started an organizing campaign a year and a half ago with the idea in view of bringing it to a head the first of April last. When that time approached we found the organization was not up to a point where we could force any demands. So we continued to work and build up our membership.

"Along about August we presented an agreement to the maintenance association and to the dealers' association as a basis of negotiation. We were successful in negotiating and signing an agreement with the maintenance association, consisting of some 225 shops, but could not induce the dealers to meet us. So on October 3 we were forced to call the men out on strike. To this they responded 100 per cent. The strike was conducted along peaceful picketing lines and our members deserve credit for their conduct during the seventeen days they were out. During this period of time every effort to bring about a conference with the dealers was made. Brother Vandeleur and Mayor Rossi used their best efforts to bring about the conference, and the credit for this is justly due them.

"After a conference of two days an agreement was reached whereby the dealers were to recognize the union and give preference of employment to members of the union, the matter of hours and wages to be determined by a committee of three from the union and three from the dealers. At a special meeting of the strikers this agreement was ratified, the men returning to work under the status quo, pending the result of the committee's work.

"The committee immediately went into session and after five days of serious effort emerged with the following:

"Recognition of the union, preference of employment to members of the union, apprentice-

ship system (something unheard of in the automotive industry), 90 cents an hour for temporary men with a guarantee of \$25 a week, forty-hour five-day week, \$140 a month guarantee to permanent employees, and no reduction in pay to those receiving more, establishment of a shop steward system to take up shop grievances and an arbitration board.

"In spite of the policy of General Motors and the Industrial Association, we believe we have achieved something to be proud of, and it will be the means of putting the industry on a basis that will mean a decent wage to those that follow it.

"The dealers to a man have shown a spirit of co-operation in this new venture and the men likewise. We know and feel that after this agreement is in effect for a period of time the dealer will see its benefit and the industry, which was in a chaotic condition, will be stabilized. In the last analysis this is beneficial to both employer and employee.

"Union mechanics are now wearing their buttons in plain sight, so if you drive into a shop and don't see the button, demand it or drive out.

"There are still some shops unorganized, and with the continued help of organized labor the Auto Mechanics will be able to make San Francisco 100 per cent as far as their industry is concerned."

I. L. O. SEAT FOR CANADA

The governing body of the International Labor Office has decided that Canada shall receive a permanent seat in that body, replacing Germany. Canada was on the governing body since it began until the entry of the United States and Russia caused it and Belgium to lose their seats in 1934. The Canadian government protested strongly at the time.

Legalizes Picketing

Organized labor in Milwaukee, Wis., is celebrating "the greatest victory in Wisconsin in ten years," after a Circuit Court judge ruled that unions may picket business houses where no strike exists for the sole purpose of organizing employees.

Joseph A. Padway, labor attorney, termed the ruling of Judge Daniel W. Sullivan the greatest in a decade and added he was "highly gratified that the courts have finally given their approval to the rights of unions to picket a business in order to obtain unionization of workers."

The decision was in the test case of the American Furniture Company, which applied for an injunction to prevent picketing of its store by the Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers' Union, and the Furniture Sales and Service Men's Union.

Wagner Act Invoked

Accusing the Santa Cruz Fruit Packing Company of discriminatory discharge of members of the union, interference with organization and administration of the union, in violation of the Wagner labor disputes act, and refusal to bargain collectively, R. A. Wagonet, director of the Regional Labor Board for the Twentieth Region, has filed the first complaint charging an employer in this area with violation of the provisions of the Wagner act.

The complaint was at the instance of Weighers, Warehousemen and Cereal Workers' Union No. 38-44, International Longshoremen's Association, and is the result of a controversy between the union and the company involving the moving of "hot cargo."

November 18 has been set by Wagonet for the hearing, which will be before Henry Eickhoff, Jr., of San Francisco, trial examiner for the Labor Board, in the Alameda County courthouse in Oakland.

Annual Ball of Molders' Union Will Be Held in Labor Temple

On Saturday evening, November 23, in the auditorium of the Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street, the Molders' Union will hold its annual ball, and cordially invites all to attend.

Union music will be furnished by Vic Navarrett's orchestra. In addition to dancing there will be features of entertainment. Turkeys will be distributed.

The Molders' dances have always been greatly enjoyed by those who attended, and a good time is assured to all who take part in this year's dance. The admission is 40 cents.

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Mrs. Catherine L. Walsh, a member of Typographical Union No. 21 who had been employed in the proofroom of the Alex Dulfer Printing Company for several years, died in a San Francisco hospital last Monday. Mrs. Walsh, born in Scotland, had been a resident of San Francisco thirty-five years and was well known in Bay region printing circles. She was the wife of William Walsh and mother of Mrs. Jessie Delee, Mrs. Catherine Terry and Roy Clarke. Her funeral was held last Wednesday, with interment in Cypress Lawn Memorial Park, members of the union serving as pallbearers. Sympathy of her fellow craftsmen is extended to the bereaved family of Mrs. Walsh.

Members of the secretary's chapel had the pleasure of a visit this week from F. C. Lippert, who retired from trade activities some years ago and who, since his retirement, has been leading the life of a ruralist near Santa Rosa. While Lippert insists he is in the patriarchal class, all who had the pleasure of meeting him are agreed time has been in no way unkind to him. Probably Sonoma County climate boosters will claim credit for that.

There is mail at union headquarters awaiting claim by Clayton A. Fair, H. J. Gaither, Mr. Keller, Leon R. Langworthy, Ernest Norris and Franklin Routt. It will be forwarded on request.

His many friends in Typographical Union No. 21 were grieved to learn of the death of Erich L. Schreiber, a member of Oakland Typographical Union No. 36, in an Oakland hospital last Saturday. Mr. Schreiber's death was due to complications which followed an operation for appendicitis several weeks ago. Mr. Schreiber, a native Californian, was 39 years old, a world war veteran and a member of the A. E. F., and the Oak Knoll and Chabot Country clubs. He had been on the composing room staff of the Oakland "Tribune" many years, and at one time was foreman of that department. His widow, Mildred Schreiber, and a 5-year-old son survive him. His funeral was last Tuesday. Interment of his remains was made in National Cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco.

You have a treat in store for you. Attend the annual turkey whist given by Woman's Auxiliary No. 26 to Oakland Typographical Union No. 36 on November 16 at Veterans' Memorial Building, Emeryville. Not only a complete home cooked turkey dinner will be served, but a most enjoyable

evening of whist with fine prizes is promised you. The price is only 65 cents over all. Aside from this a beautiful hand-made quilt will be awarded. This quilt has been made by ladies of No. 26. Oakland Woman's Auxiliary No. 26 has one hundred members, all active, alert women interested in unionism and better conditions for union printers. The union label is more in demand than ever before through their constant efforts to promote it. Our label committee alone each month returns to advertisers much printing not bearing the union label.

Show you are with these ladies by attending their annual dinner on November 16. Part of the proceeds from the receipts will be contributed toward a women's home to be built in the near future. Dinner will be served at 6 p. m. Be on time.

If you come by automobile, drive to Forty-third and San Pablo, turn one block to right, which is Salem street. If you come by train (Key System) get off at Fortieth and San Pablo and walk three blocks to Forty-third and one block to the right to Salem street.

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. C.

Well, the election is over, and did your candidate win? The ad men will miss those political ads and the straight matter gents will miss those "takes" that extolled virtues of all candidates.

Martin E. Donelin . . . "Mickey" to you . . . has dropped the soup diet and has taken to a diet of beefsteak, etc., for he has had installed a brand new set of store teeth.

Strange how one will get into the custom of calling people by a certain name, never thinking perhaps that the name is not correct. The payroll time slips now carry the names in full and the boys are having some fun with the "front handles" of various chapel members.

"Dinty" Gallagher has found it necessary to hire a sub t. f. Mr. Gallagher has not been in the best of health lately. He says he feels pretty good, but thinks that rest and proper treatment will restore him to health.

Edgar Campbell and Bud Campbell tried the Bay waters for fish, as did "Wee Willie" Beveridge. The result, you ask? Well, fishermen are fishermen, so draw your own conclusions.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes

Earl Mead, member of the auditing committee, spent the past week in the "sunny" south, Locan-ga-laiz, to be exact. Earl returned Monday afternoon looking refreshed in mind and body. Why not? The last glimpse of Earl was caught a week ago Friday toting a case of liquid refreshment toward his sedan.

Andy Cuthbertson has again taken up golf, not only for mental and physical relaxation, but to again place himself in the championship bracket, topping Bobby Jones and Lawson Little. When Andy gets back in form, if he ever does, Paul Bauer, night M. O., is going to have to pungle up a nice crisp \$10 bill.

Bill Martin is another of those who must have their sunshine and plenty of it. Bill took advantage of a quiet spell a few weeks ago and piled the Mrs. and the little tot in the back seat and visited Los Angeles. Bill looks better and feels better for the little "vacation."

Frederick "J u s t - i n - f o r - a - s p e l l" McCarthy dropped in for a brief stay of about six months or so. Mac, you know, just dotes on that ranch in LaPine, in the Cascades in Oregon. Outside of an attack of flu, a little neuralgia, an "affected"

tonsil, falling over a tractor and having his entire body wrapped in adhesive bandages for a couple of weeks, Mac is having a heck of a time trying to get something exciting to happen.

Earl Fay took a vacation for himself a couple of weeks ago. We were surprised to see the roes back in Earl's cheeks when he returned. Isn't it surprising what a few days out in the great outdoors does for one?

The members of the chapel were munching apples quite heavily a few days ago. Bert Hammond, a former member of this union and now owner of the Willits "News," sent along a box of Jonathans and banana apples for the "gang."

Ira Stuck, composing room foreman, was plentifully but not seriously burned about the face, arms and hands last Friday while trying to make an adjustment on one of the Ludlows. Ira failed to release the safety on the machine, with the result the plunger plunged and the operator operated on himself, picking metal off his body, out of his hair and off his smock.

Ye scribe's brother Robert is again up to his old tricks of bagging the mule deer in his native haunts, Modoc County. Yes, sir, we've enjoyed some delicious steaks this season. So have G. E. Mitchell of the "Call-Bulletin" chapel, Harold Mitchell of the James H. Barry chapel and many other friends of Bob's.

The past month end brought with it a deluge of advertising from the progressive merchants of this city. A 20-page Men's Wear Review tabloid section, in addition to the regular 16-page semi-weekly publication, created work for many of the subs not regularly showing up in this office. Among those who profited thereby were O. E. Wilbur, H. J. Ehrlich, W. M. McIntyre, Don Hamilton, M. A. Erickson, O. N. Garrett, H. Erlich (another Erlich), L. Johnson, J. Payne, B. H. Hicks and a few others. Considerable overtime went to these men, too.

Call Bulletins—By "Hoot"

George Bigler is still trying to shake off a case of the "flu" and is able to sit up.

Two of the boys have a wager that a certain stock would reach 10 by November 25. The wager was made a year ago. Ought to have saved up the \$1 wagered by this time.

There is a rumor that the boys in the editorial rooms may go back to the six-day week soon. Maybe if they had joined the A. F. of L. it would not have happened.

Needless to say, the weather—whatever it is—is unusual for this part of the country. Even the fresh air advocates are shutting the windows and doors these days.

What has become of the campaign cigars these days? Of course, we don't smoke, but we used to pass them out among our friends.

Since there appears to be little chance of a big war, the boys who used to come on at 5 a. m. are back on the regular time of 7. They didn't like the idea of going to work in the dark.

We, with many others, are grieved to learn that Eric Schreiber, former foreman on the Oakland "Tribune," passed away from appendicitis recently. He was a young fellow and was liked by all who knew him.

And now we hear that Oliver Weakley, who was recently married, has gone collegiate—taking to going without a hat. But not because he wanted to. Oliver went into a library near where he lives—we suppose to see whether the dictionary was up to date. Being a gentleman, Oliver removed his hat. Some other chap, however, was no gentleman, as he removed his (Oliver's) hat and Oliver went home bareheaded.

A wee birdie whispers that a certain stereotyper, with Caruso aspirations, has gone into the drug business. Must have got his inspiration from some of the fumes (not per) emanating from the metal pot in his department.

FRIENDS OF
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The Curtis Publications

"Saturday Evening Post"
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SAN FRANCISCO
LABOR COUNCIL

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

A resolution adopted at the Montreal convention of the M. T. D. U., sponsored by Delegate John White of Indianapolis, ex-vice-president of the M. T. D. U., states: "There can be no doubt or question that to function as a mailers' organization, either in or out of the I. T. U., more revenue is absolutely necessary." This resolution does not "advise" but "orders," the executive council of the M. T. D. U. to take such action as is authorized by the laws to obtain sufficient funds to protect the interests of the M. T. D. U."

Vice-President Harold Mitchell said in recommending the resolution which was adopted by the convention instructing the executive council of the M. T. D. U. to prepare a charter and charter new mailer unions, and if (they) or the secretary-treasurer of the I. T. U. refuse to accept dues from said unions "there is only one other course to take, and that is court action."

M. T. D. U. Book of Laws, Article IX.—Revenue and funds—... "Be it further understood that should said fund fall below \$3000 through natural causes, the executive council shall have power to order such additional assessment as is needed to raise said fund to the total of \$5000."

Apparently the White resolution will be placing the executive council between "the devil and the deep blue sea." For if the proposition of the Chicago convention to increase dues 25 cents per month would have met defeat had it been put to a vote, as admitted by the executive council, it will be interesting to observe what that executive council will do about the White resolution.

Furthermore, what do the dues-paying members think, or what will they be likely to think, about the building up of another defense fund to be expended in probable court action against the executive council of the I. T. U., as threatened by Vice-President Mitchell? An unpaid debt is the \$3500 the executive council of the M. T. D. U. borrowed from local unions to assist in financing the ancillary bill of complaint against the executive council of the I. T. U., which was thrown out of court for want of equity. The last report issued concerning the famous \$100,000 defense fund was that it had dwindled to about \$5, which was turned into the general fund, with no correct accounting being given regarding its expenditure. The efforts toward rehabilitating the M. T. D. U. on the part of M. T. D. U. officers and certain other members would appear to be an uphill job.

American Education Week

As one of the features of American Education Week, November 10-16, an interesting groundbreaking ceremony will be held on the site of the new Sunshine School, on Florida street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, on Sunday, November 10, at 2 p. m. According to Richard Doyle of the Board of Education, chairman in charge of the celebration, the occasion will carry great emotional appeal because of the crippled and handicapped children the Sunshine School is designed to accommodate. The Rotary Club will co-operate in the celebration, as it was through the efforts of this organization that the school was organized. The public is invited to participate in the ceremony.

The Labor Committee of the American Education Week observance announces that efforts will be made to contact such unions as hold meetings during the week with the object of arranging for speakers to address the various gatherings on the importance of education in the life of the com-

munity. It is a subject that should hold especial appeal to trade unionists, as the unions have always taken an active part in promoting educational progress, and had a large part in the introduction of free education in America.

The radio and moving picture houses have been designated to take an active part in the observance of American Education Week, and the churches are expected to play an important role.

WILL HOLD CONVENTION HERE

From the official journal of the International Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees it is learned that the convention of that organization will be held in San Francisco in 1937.

Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

The special meeting of the local joint board of October 28, called for the purpose of dealing with conditions in certain of the houses belonging to the Leighton system, decided to deny to the workers in said houses the right to return any part of their wages on account of being shareholders in the concern. It is bad for our unions when workers invest their hard-earned money in a concern with the idea of establishing themselves in a job. It shows a want of union consciousness on the part of the workers and tends to break their solidarity in the face of the bosses. The workers in the culinary industry appear yet to have to learn from their past experience that the buying of shares in any business is a snare that was first invented by the bosses in big business on purpose to fool them into the idea that they owned something that was useful to them.

The New Yorker, 900 Fillmore street, has been remodeled and in future will display our house

card. This house will be a combination of restaurant, delicatessen, fountain and kosher products and will employ a number of our workers.

The Luna, 4739 Geary street, an Italian dinner house and tavern, has been lined up and is all O. K.

The Cozy Tavern, 1406 Polk street, is now O. K.

We have news venders outside the following houses: Pisco Punch, next to the Warfield Theater; 618 Front street; Thomas Lunch, 300 block, Ellis street; Aristo, 1300 Fillmore; Clement Sandwich Shop, 517 Clement; the Rex, at Broadway and Montgomery; Pete's Tavern, 424 Bush; Rendezvous, on Mason between O'Farrell and Geary; the Danube, on Ellis; Sunset Cafeteria, on Mason, and a couple of the Foster houses. All of these are non-union places.

The entire Cabbage Patch and all around the Custom House has been lined up. You can use any house in this district, even though it does not display our house card. Our card is only given to houses where all our unions are represented by workers employed for wages. Where the boss himself holds down a station a card is not granted.

We have a letter from the Pharmacists' Union, Local 838, requesting that we co-operate with them in organizing the drug store clerks. When you are buying anything at a drug store ask the clerk for his union card. If he has none buy somewhere else.

Waitresses' Union No. 48 desires to thank all those who attended its affair last Saturday night at the California Hall. The waitresses report that the affair was a grand success.

Stay out of Clinton's, Pig 'n' Whistle, all White Log Taverns, Roosevelt, on Fifth at Mission, and the Kress and Woolworth stores. Whenever you buy anything look for the union house card, label and button. Help your fellow workers to get the same kind of conditions that you desire for yourself.

REAL ESTATE LOANS

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Sutter 8000

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKET 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, November 1, 1935

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed. Mother Lode Miners No. 48, acknowledging receipt of donations, and thanking contributors; will refuse to return to work until discriminations against union miners are discontinued and assurance to that effect is given by mine owners. Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, thanking secretary for assistance in securing employment for forty of their men.

Referred to Executive Committee—Complaint by Brewers' Association because of unofficial boycott on the part of Firemen and Oilers. Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers, requesting boycott on Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary street. Filling Station Employees and Typographical No. 21, submitting wage scales and agreements. Homeless Children Committee of Native Sons and Daughters, soliciting donation. Letters transmitting donations to Jackson miners from Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 and Cloakmakers No. 8, also donations for the Modesto fund from Machinists No. 68.

Requests Complied With—California State Federation of Labor, submitting resolution of special convention of representatives of state labor bodies, urging the payment of the prevailing wage on all state W.P.A. projects. (Copy of resolution published in Labor Clarion last week.) Resolution presented by Masters, Mates and Pilots, protesting against Order No. 125, dealing with classifica-

tions and wage rates issued by the Merchant Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board. Moved, seconded and carried, that the resolution be indorsed, and that Chairman Peacock and Secretary of Labor be requested to use their good offices to have the order indefinitely postponed.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, After considerable expenditure of time, thought and money, West Coast Local No. 90, through courteous and honorable means, has arrived at agreements with many of the foremost shipowners of the United States; and

"Whereas, The wage scale, hours and working conditions so established and now in effect covering the licensed personnel are the result of negotiations between the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, West Coast Local No. 90, and these respective steamship companies; and

"Whereas, An agency of the United States government, to wit, the United States Shipping Board, through the Merchant Fleet Corporation, has issued through the division of operations an order numbered 125, effective November 1, 1935; and

"Whereas, This particular order seeks to establish a much different tonnage classification than is now in vogue, also to lower the wages and demoralize the conditions as at present existing by agreement between the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America and many steamship companies; and

"Whereas, This is definitely in opposition to what was advanced by the present national administration, as established by circular under date of October 24, 1935, titled 'Co-ordinator for Industrial Co-operation, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.'; now, therefore,

"Be It Resolved, That we deem the promulgation of Order No. 125 an arbitrary effort that will destroy established standards that are now in effect in the American merchant marine; and be it further

"Resolved, That we call upon those with the proper authority to withdraw Order No. 125 and have a fair and impartial decision on these matters arrived at."

Referred to Secretary—Communication from Mooney Molders' Defense League, relative to procedure to obtain transcript in pending case before the Supreme Court. George L. Berry, Co-ordinator for Industrial Co-operation, requesting report on violations of hour and wage provisions after the nullification of labor codes by the Federal Supreme Court. Supervisor Arthur M. Brown, proposing measure to secure local contract for construction of ten million dollar drydock to be floated to Hawaiian Islands.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that Council donate \$50 to the Community Chest. Indorsed the wage scale and agreement of Retail Shoe Salesmen. Advised with the Window Cleaners on their negotiations with employers, and instructed the secretary to assist in the negotiations. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Window Cleaners reported on recent walkout, and thanked secretary for assistance. Auto Mechanics have signed up the agreement for the forty-hour week and 90 cents an hour minimum scale. Longshoremen reported

Cap Makers Need Help

At a special meeting of the Cap Makers' Union, Local No. 9, an organization committee was elected as follows: Sisters Fabian, Erlach, Kuykendall, Jones and Brothers Staub, Castamagna and Walsh.

The committee has since met and arranged to concentrate its efforts on unionizing the United Cap Company and the Goldman Cap Company. Both plants are notorious for their open shop policies. The plants already have been circularized, and the first response was somewhat encouraging.

As part of its organization campaign the Cap Makers' local has sent out letters appealing to its sister organizations to help by demanding union labels on uniform caps and also to insist that such caps be locally made. Among the unions which have so far responded have been the Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers' Union, Local No. 519, and the Brotherhood of Teamsters and Auto Truck Drivers, Local No. 85, unanimously indorsing the suggestion.

The Municipal Carmen's Union was the first organization to go on record indorsing union-labeled caps some time ago.

A special appeal is made to those members of organized labor who wear white duck caps or buy the cheaper caps sold along the Embarcadero, to insist that these caps contain a union label, and also that they are made by union help in the Bay area. Such co-operation on the part of organized labor will help to build up the local trade here and strengthen the position of the Cap Makers' Union, Local No. 9 of San Francisco, which will in turn add to the growing strength of labor as a whole.

CARMEN LUCIA, Organizer.

on "hot cargo" question in connection with longshoremen's strike at Gulf ports. Sheet Metal Workers have signed up majority of shops; able now to use the union label of the craft. Sailors will refuse to sail on ships to Gulf ports unless articles guarantee return fare. Fur Workers have signed up two more shops. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90 reported extensively on Order No. 125, against which they protest as changing standards and conditions. Institutional Workers thank for assistance on charter amendments.

Moved that name of Schneider Bros., furriers, be removed from the "We Don't Patronize List." Carried.

Receipts, \$381.60; expenditures, \$263.72.

Adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternal submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Union workers spend approximately \$140,000,000 a week. Just think of what would happen if every one demanded union-made goods and union services!

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it. California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth. Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Oregon.

Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.

Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.

Furriers: George H. Benioff, Inc., Post and Stockton.

Fred Benioff, 133 Geary street.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.

Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.

J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.

John G. IIs Co., Ranges, 2902 Nineteenth.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

Lundstrom Hat Stores.

Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company.

Mission Hotel, 520 Van Ness So.

Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.

Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.

San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)

Sunset Towel Supply Co., 55 New Montgomery.

S. H. Kress Company Stores.

Standard Oil Company.

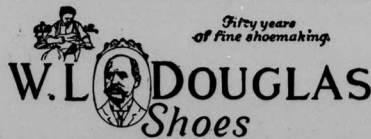
Van Emon, B. C., Elevators, Inc., 224 Fremont.

West Coast Macaroni Company.

Woolworth's Stores.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair



UNION STORE

UNION SHOES

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2623 MISSION STREET, at 22nd

The shortest cut
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Buy everything at

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Between 6th and 7th

A New Labor College

A resident Labor College in California, with an all-year program, has become a real probability with the organization last week of the Western Labor College Association, projecting the establishment of "a non-factional and non-sectarian school dedicated to the cause of labor and the common people, and aiming to prepare its students for active participation and leadership in those various economic, political and cultural activities which may be inclusively described as the 'farmer-labor movement.'"

The executive committee includes I. Feinberg, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; A. Alan Clark, director of the Oakland Labor College (sponsored by the Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council of Alameda County); Dr. John L. Kerchen of the Extension Division, University of California; Miles Dempster, secretary of the Socialist party of California; Stanley Most of Beverly Hills, and Samuel S. White, former manager of San Francisco Joint Board of the I.L.G.W.U.

The plan involves, in addition to the labor college, a farm and orchard which will contribute to its financial support while providing employment for its students, a resort for workers and their families, and ultimately a colony available for settlement of persons who seek a permanent home in congenial physical and mental surroundings. A committee on property is now engaged in investigating possible locations in the Bay area.

The minimum desirable is about three hundred and fifty acres, of which approximately two hundred should be adaptable for farm use. Prospective students of the college will be welcomed at the newly established headquarters of the Western Labor College Association, 5837 San Pablo avenue, Oakland, Calif.

Series of Public Addresses

To Be Given by Scharrenberg

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, is scheduled to deliver the following addresses, in a series which was inaugurated at San Jose on Wednesday last, when he spoke on "What the New Deal Means to the Workingman":

Friday, November 8, at Petaluma—"Responsibilities of American Citizenship."

Wednesday, November 13, at Stanford University—"What Is Social Security?"

Sunday, December 13, at Santa Rosa—"The Case for Collective Bargaining."

Members of Company Union May

Seek Assistance of A. F. of L.

Employees of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company at Gary, Ind., members of a company union, losers in a drive for 15 per cent higher wages and paid vacations, threaten to seek American Federation of Labor help. Spokesmen said, however, that company officials would be given one more chance to meet their demands.

Vandeleur May Realize Ambition

Of Completion of "L" Car Line

Extension of the "L" Municipal car line from the foot of Taraval street to Fleishhacker playfield and zoo was recommended to the Public Utilities Commission Monday by Utilities Manager E. G. Cahill.

Cahill said the city had on hand a considerable portion of the material required for the job and that with the commission's approval an effort would be made to have the labor provided by W.P.A. The total estimated cost is \$60,000.

Local Post Office Organizations Will Honor National Officials

The San Francisco post office organizations are sponsoring a dinner to be given at the Commercial Club on Saturday, November 9, at 7 p. m. in honor of four elected national officers.

San Francisco is the only city that can boast of having at one time four national officers from the different groups of post office men. They are William H. McCarthy, postmaster of San Francisco and president of the National Association of Postmasters; John J. Lane, second vice-president of National Association of Postal Supervisors; Daniel R. Sullivan, chairman of the executive board of the National Association of Letter Carriers, and Carl T. Frisvold, third vice-president of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

Among the prominent citizens and officials who will attend are H. B. R. Briggs, postmaster of Los Angeles; Congresswoman Mrs. Florence Kahn, Congressman Richard J. Welch, Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, Edward Vandeleur, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, and John O'Connell, secretary of the same organization.

LAUNDRY ORDINANCE PASSED

Final passage of the ordinance providing for closing of laundries in San Francisco during certain hours was a feature of last Monday's meeting of the Board of Supervisors. The action was by unanimous vote, despite the strenuous opposition of the hotel managers and other interested parties. As a consequence the officers and members of the local Laundry Workers' Union are justifiably elated, and are grateful for the assistance of the labor organizations, which stood solidly behind them in the strenuous fight made for this meritorious piece of legislation. President Palacios is not at all alarmed by threats to test the ordinance in the courts, as he feels a precedent already has been set in the case of a similar ordinance in Oakland, which has been upheld by the courts.

COMMUNITY CHEST DIRECTORS

Community Chest destinies will be governed during the coming year by a board of fifty directors named at the annual election of donors. Another twenty-two directors will represent the social agencies financed by the Chest. Theodore J. Roche, president of the board of police commissioners, and Andrew J. Gallagher, chairman of the finance committee of the board of supervisors, represent the municipal government on the board. Organized labor is represented by Thomas Meagher, president of the Building Trades Council, and Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the Labor Council, while the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce are two of its officers—B. R. Funsten, president, and John E. Cushing, vice-president.

WORK STOPPED IN PROTEST

Workers demonstrated in Mexico City on October 19 against Italian aggression in Ethiopia by tying up transportation and shutting down factories. Different hours were set for specific industries to cease.

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Relief to End Dec. 1

Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins predicts that "the 'new deal' will end relief to all states by December 1." He based his estimate on two current developments:

(1) That direct relief rolls declined 237,534 from August to September, while costs dropped \$27,006,795; (2) that Comptroller General McCarl has made more than \$2,000,000,000 available for 90,000 employment projects.

"The big employment push," Hopkins said, "will come by November 12, with 3,500,000 needy working shortly after the latter date. Then we will abolish all state direct relief by December 1."

Hopkins said that relief rolls declined from 3,500,733 families in August to 3,263,199 in September, a decrease of 6.8 per cent.

He said the "unemployables"—those unable to earn a living because of physical or mental deficiencies—will be forced into state care as soon as the works program becomes fully effective.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Recent deaths of members of local unions are as follows: Archie Merrill, member of Butchers' Union No. 115; William E. Stuart, Plumbers' Union No. 442; William Tinney, Shipwrights' Union No. 1149; John L. McCarthy, Teamsters' Union No. 85; Edwin Hartley, Steamfitters' Union; Stephen H. Marshall, Carmen's Union No. 1004; Catherine L. Walsh, Typographical Union No. 21; James Kilcoyne, General Laborers' Union 261; William J. Kelly, Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Union No. 442; William W. Crowell, Barbers' Union No. 148.

The union label is an eternal strike against low wages, long hours and unfair conditions.

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THE ONLY LABEL

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P.G. and E. REDUCES ELECTRIC RATES

New low rates will apply on electricity used in the home and for commercial lighting throughout P.G. & E. system. Over 690,000 customers will benefit by this saving of nearly \$4,000,000 a year, beginning with January bills.

CHEAPER ELECTRICITY

Reduced electric rates mean just one thing—cheaper electricity. To each individual home in the P. G. and E. system and to all commercial lighting customers that means more comforts and conveniences from electricity at no additional cost.

APPLIES TO JANUARY BILLS

The reduced electric rates take effect automatically and apply on January bills to all domestic users and to all commercial lighting customers.

WHY this reduced electric rate?

This substantial saving to our customers of nearly \$4,000,000 has been long under consideration and we have been planning carefully for it. We feel now we can justify it on the following four points of good business. These four points are:

1. **Increased demand** for electricity stimulated in part by the special inducement rate of the past year and in part by better business conditions.
 2. **Lowered financing costs** brought about by reducing interest charges of a large part of the company's bonded debt with 4 per cent bonds.
 3. **Reduced management and operating costs** which were lowered through the consolidation of several properties.
 4. **By economies** put in effect in every department.
- Take advantage of the new low electric rates. Do more electrically, now that all types of electric equipment for the home will cost less to use.

Electric Rates Cut again and again and AGAIN!

Electric rates have dropped steadily and consistently in the P. G. and E. system.

In 1928 . . .
rates were reduced by \$2,-
418,900 yearly.

Again in 1930 . . .
rates dropped by \$3,020,000
yearly.

Again in 1935 . . .
an inducement rate is saving
customers \$1,600,000 in one
year.

NOW AGAIN in 1935-36
reduced rates save \$3,924,000
yearly. In only eight years
accumulated rate reductions
have amounted to \$54,621,000.

*Electricity IS cheaper in California,
with P. G. & E. electric rates among
the lowest in the country*

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